

most important field at Orissa, a large and populous country between Malacca and Calcutta, embracing the site of the temple of Jagannath. At the festival of this idol, Rev. Mr. Sutton, now in this country, says he has seen at one time no less than 250,000 souls. On these occasions Tracts may be given in almost all the languages of India. Some very interesting examples are related of conversions by means of Tracts alone in connection with the Mission at Orissa, and in various other parts of India.

The mission of the Western Foreign Missionary Society among the Seiks of Northern India, is opening a new field for Tract distribution.

BERNARD.—The missions of the American Baptist Board here are prosecuted with great energy; four presses and a stereotype foundry are in operation; and every thing affords encouragement to persevere in the arduous work of Burma's conversion. The Board of the Baptist General Convention have gratefully acknowledged the co-operation of this Society, and used every means to render its appropriations in the highest degree useful. One of the presses has recently been removed to Ava, the "Golden City," and the capital of Burma, where on some days Mr. Kincaid and his brethren have had from 800 to 900 hearers in two of the Zayats. The distribution of Tracts from all the stations is active and promising. Some of the Burmans have been known to copy upon the palm leaf Tracts which had reached them in distant villages; and the Karens have sold their loaves to buy them.

A second interesting tour up the Irrawaddy from Rangoon to Ava has been made, in which Mr. Cutter estimated that they passed through a hundred and forty-five cities, towns and villages, distributing Tracts among them till their supply was exhausted. Some were afraid to receive them; but others came "wading through the water," others "running down the side of the banks and swimming off to shore," and others still, "in boats," "to get books which told about the new religion."

SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA.—At Bangkok, in Siam, Tract operations are commencing under favorable auspices by American missionaries.

The American Mission at Singapore have a type foundry, presses, and complete founts of type in several languages. It is a free port, under the protection of the English government, and is visited monthly by not far from 140 junks and other native craft, from upwards of forty different parts of China, Siam, the Malayan peninsula, and the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago.

CHINA.—It is painful to reflect that a cheering letter received a few months since from the lamented Dr. Morrison is the last communication the Society are to expect from that beloved man. His last suggestion to American Christians which we have observed, is the sending out from this country a ship to navigate the shores of Eastern Asia, freighted with the word of salvation on the printed page.

The apostolic Gutzlaff still pursues his work with unquenchable ardor—making tours for distribution, preparing original Tracts, and pouring his appeals upon Christians to rescue him from his slumber over the wants of three to four hundred millions of souls. So entirely has he identified himself with the Chinese, that they have even supposed him to be a native. Feigning himself a foreigner, and his acquaintance both with their customs and language, and their habits of thought, is such, that as he traverses out upon the multitudes his terse and thrilling appeals, he is often interrupted by shouts of immoderate applause.

The winter of 1833-4, he spent in Fokien province, where he distributed several tens of thousands of books; and in July last he commenced another extensive tour along the coast of China and to the island of Formosa, where hundreds and thousands of books were from time to time scattered among the ravenous multitudes almost in a moment, till he was stripped of every leaf. A number of communications just received show that he was never more active; and with steadfast reliance upon God, was never more assured of ultimate success.

Many important facts are embodied in the report respecting the best methods of Chinese printing, the result of which is the opinion of those who have longest examined the subject, and who consider themselves as having made the test of experiment, that the herculean task of preparing punches and matrices, and casting the Chinese characters in metallic type must be undertaken and urged forward to its completion, when printing and distributing in Chinese, and in Chinese as now in European languages. The expense will be great; but it is believed the voice of the churches will be unanimous to bear it; and the Committee have authorized the American missionaries in China, in connection with Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, to appropriate a portion of funds from this Society in aid of the object.

Many evidences of the Divine blessing on the small Tract, the evangelical volume, and the labors and prayers of Christians, connected with Tract distribution, are added, which we are compelled to omit.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The nineteenth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held in Chatham street chapel, on Thursday morning. The President, Hon. John C. Smith, took the chair at 10 o'clock. The meeting was opened with the reading of the 23rd chapter of Matthew, by Rev. Dr. Crocker, of Rhode Island. The President then addressed the meeting; the Treasurer's report was read by Mr. H. Van Wageningen, and the report of the Managers by the Secretary, Rev. J. C. Brigham. Among the resolutions passed were the following: for supplying with a Bible every child in the United States, under fifteen years, who can read, and is destitute of the sacred volume.

Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the Sacred Scriptures to all classes of the community, and particularly to the young, Resolved, That the friends of the Bible throughout the country, of every religious denomination, be respectfully invited to co-operate in furnishing, as soon as practicable, a copy of the Bible or the New Testament to every child in the United States, under fifteen years of age, who is able to read, and is destitute of the sacred volume.

Resolved, That in effecting this contemplated supply, it is desirable that the work be done, so far as possible, through the agency of local Auxiliary and other benevolent Societies; procuring books, and then furnishing them to all the Sunday Schools, of every religious name, within their respective limits.

Resolved, That the Auxiliaries be requested, so far as they are able, to purchase the books requisite for the supply of their respective districts, and when unable to purchase the whole number required, to make known their remaining wants to the American Bible Society for the purpose of obtaining gratuitous aid.

Resolved, That with such pecuniary assistance from benevolent individuals, and the more liberally expected, the Auxiliaries, as may be reasonably expected, the A. B. S. will endeavor, in the Sacred Scriptures gratuitously wherever this course shall, on examination, seem to be proper and necessary.

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Rev. Rollin C. Neale, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Dr. De Witt, New York; Rev. Daniel Clarke, Jr. distributing agent of the Society for the Western part of New York; Rev. Dr. F. A. Rev. Dr. Fisk, Middlebury, Conn.; Rev. Amos Sutton, India, Rev. Mr. Abel, American missionary to China, and Rev. Mr. Peck, of Illinois. The meeting was closed with the benediction.

pronounced by Rev. Mr. Holy, Baptist delegate from England.

Notwithstanding the rain, the house was filled. The interest of the meeting was sustained to a late hour. [N. Y. Obs.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education of the General Assembly held a public meeting in the Brick Church, on Tuesday evening. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, of this city. The Rev. John Breckenridge, Secretary of the Board, made a few statements in relation to the operations of the Board. A full report was not given, as, on account of the meeting of the General Assembly at Pittsburgh, the necessary returns had not all been received. It appears, however, that the Board have under their patronage about 700 young men, and that the receipts of the treasury for the current year have been about \$50,000.

Mr. B. stated that the Board were seeking to find 1,000 young men who will preach the gospel by proxy, i. e. will support each student in a course of preparation for the ministry; that nearly 200 of this number have already been found. This effort is in addition to the ordinary efforts of the Board. The sum raised in New York for the Board during the current year, is not far from \$12,000. The city, Mr. B. remarked, had shown herself the metropolis of benevolence, as well as of commercial enterprise.

The following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society; Mr. Strymer, late from China; Mr. Turner, of Virginia; Mr. Vall, Rev. Cyrus Mason, and Rev. Dr. McCutcheon, of New York; Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, and Dr. Halliday, all of whom except the last two, accompanied their motions with addresses:

Resolved, That as the field for Christian effort is the world, the friends of this Board are urged by weighty and most convincing reasons, to qualify a greatly increased number of young men to go forth with the commission of the Saviour, and convert all nations to the faith of Christ.

Resolved, That the institutions and the resources, the position and influence of our country, conspire to give a world peculiar claims upon American young men.

Resolved, That the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions are intimately connected, under God, with a holy, learned, and adequate ministry of the gospel.

Resolved, That the Board of Education in the southern and southwestern States of the American Union, are peculiarly fitted to promote the highest temporal and eternal interests of the slave population. [N. Y. Obs.]

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting commenced on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Chatham street Chapel. S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. President, in the chair, supported by Gen. Van Rensselaer and Rev. Dr. Milnor.

The house was full to overflowing; the number of persons present being probably not much short of 3,000. The exercises, as usual, were opened with prayer, after which an abstract of the annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

Addresses were made by Rev. David Abel, late missionary to the East; Rev. Wm. S. White, General Agent of the Virginia Tract Society; Rev. Mr. Kirk of Albany; Rev. John Gridley, General Agent for Ohio and Indiana; Governor Vernon, New Jersey; Rev. Baron Stow of Boston; Rev. Amos Sutton, missionary from Orissa (India); Rev. James Holy, and Rev. F. A. Cox, LL. D., delegates from the English Baptist churches. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That in accordance with the suggestions of Auxiliary Societies, Public Meetings, and respected individuals in various parts of the country, this Society will endeavor, as soon as practicable, to supply with its standard evangelical volumes, the entire accessible population of the United States.

Resolved, That, with the blessing of God, this Society will endeavor to meet all the providential openings for Tract distribution in foreign and pagan lands. [N. Y. Obs.]

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The ninth annual meeting of this Society was held at Chatham street Chapel last evening, at half past 7 o'clock.—Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer in the chair. After an address to the Throne of Grace, extracts from the Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, (Rev. Dr. Peters), from which it appeared that the number of missionaries under the patronage of the Society was 719, of whom 484 were settled pastors, or are employed as stated supplies in special congregations; 188 extend their labors to two or three congregations each; and 50, including agents, are employed in larger fields. The whole number of congregations thus supplied, in whole or in part, during the past year, was 494. The new appointments of missionaries during the year were 198. The whole amount of missionary or ministerial labor during the year, in connection with the Society, was equal to 488 years' labor of an individual. The whole number added to the churches assisted, during the year, was about 4500, of which by profession, about 3000. The number of Sabbath scholars connected with the congregations aided, is about 40,000; Bible Class pupils, about 12,000; members of Temperance Societies, about 70,000. The receipts into the Treasury during the year amounted to \$51,260.87; exclusive of the amount received through the Maine Missionary Society and the Society of the Friends of the Bible, which would increase the total to \$88,360. Expenditures \$82,791. Balance in the Treasury, \$5,468.93. The Committee state, what they have not been able to do at any previous anniversary since 1831, is that the Society is, for the moment, out of debt. Its pledges, however, in its various departments, are not less than \$40,000; and the prospective demands upon the Treasury, are constantly increasing with the increase of population and frontier settlements. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hatfield, of St. Louis, Taylor of Virginia, Holmes of New Bedford, President Beecher, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Rev. E. W. Baldwin of this city. The exercises on this, as on other occasions during the anniversary, were diversified with excellent music from the choir, under the direction of Mr. Hastings. The house was filled, as usual, with a most respectable and attentive audience, notwithstanding a crowded meeting on Colonization was held simultaneously in the Brick Church, Beekman street.

REVIVAL.

PEPPERELL, Ms. Letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated May 16, 1835.—The Middlesex Union Association met at this place of the Religious Charitable Society of Middlesex North and vicinity. After the exercises of the Society, the church, in which an unusual spirit of supplication had seemed to exist for some weeks past, united with their pastor in requesting the ministers to remain the rest of the week, to hold a series of religious meetings; and their request was cheerfully complied with. At these meetings the preaching was a plain and faithful exhibition of divine truth, and was manifestly accompanied by the copious effusions of the Holy Spirit. Since the meetings, religious feeling has been deepening and extending. Among the youth especially, the number is large, who appear to be forsaking the error of their ways and entering the paths of life. The Academy, which has been reared by the sacrifices and nurtured by the prayers of the church, is sharing largely in the blessing.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, May 22, 1835.

Anniversaries of Benevolent Societies, commencing May 25, 1835.

MONDAY.

3 P. M. Prison Discipline Society: business meeting, Park Street Upper Vestry. [see Tuesday.]

5 P. M. Boston Seamen's Friend Society: business meeting at Cowper Room, 9 Cornhill.

5 P. M. Bible Society of Massachusetts: Annual meeting, Old South Chapel, Spring Lane.

5 P. M. American Tract Society: business meeting, Park Street Upper Vestry. [see Wednesday.]

7-12 P. M. American Education Society: public meeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c. Meeting for business at 4 P. M.

TUESDAY.

8-12 A. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society: Executive Committee meet at Park Street Vestry; election of officers, 10 A. M. do.

9 A. M. American Temperance Society: public meeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c.

9-12 A. M. Anti-Slavery Convention: public meeting Tremont Hall. Preliminary meeting same place 7-12 A. M. Monday.

11 A. M. Prison Discipline Society: public meeting at Park Street Church.

3 P. M. American Union for the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race: Temple, Tremont St.

4 P. M. Pastoral Association: Sermon by Rev. Dr. Skinner, at Park Street Church.

5 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society: public meeting at Park Street Church. Report, Addresses, &c.

WEDNESDAY.

10 A. M. Seamen's Friend Society: public meeting at Park Street Church.

11 A. M. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society: meeting for business at Park Street Lower Vestry. [see Thursday.]

12 M. Doctrinal Tract Society: business meeting at Park Street Lower Vestry.

3 P. M. East Acad. Music: Report, and performances by children, Bowdoin St. Church. Tickets for Clergymen and their Ladies and strangers gratis, at Peirce's Bookstore.

5 P. M. Convention of Congregational Ministers: meet for business, New Court House. [see Thursday.]

7-12 P. M. American Tract Society: public meeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c.

THURSDAY.

11 A. M. Convention Sermon: by Rev. OLIVER COBB, of Rochester, at Brattle Street Church.

3 P. M. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society: public meeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c.

7-12 P. M. Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society: public meeting in Park Street Church.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A General Biographical Dictionary, comprising a summary account of the most distinguished Persons of all Ages, Nations and Professions; including more than one thousand articles of American Biography. By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M. Author of the History of the United States, &c. New York, D. Appleton and Co. 1835. pp. 339, 12mo.

A very neat edition. A copy has been sent us by Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, 59 Washington Street. Christian Union; or, an Argument for the Abolition of Slavery. By Abraham Van Dyck, Counsellor at Law. To which is prefixed, a Sketch of the Life of the Author. New York, D. Appleton and Co. 1835. pp. 227, 12mo.

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SLAVERY. We shall not hold ourselves bound to defend whatever Anti-Slavery Societies or their partisans have said. The Herald ought to know, that for some time have been, laboring quite as hard to abolish us, as to abolish slavery. Column after column, week after week, in the Liberator and the Emancipator, is devoted to the work of making the Editor of the Recorder an object of abhorrence, as a defender of slavery. Their denunciations of us for not holding their doctrines, are as abundant and as thorough-going as their denunciations of southern men for holding slaves. We shall therefore leave them to defend their own doctrines, and confine ourselves to the defence and dissemination of our own.

The extract from the Herald, on our last page, the reader will see, goes on the old supposition, that a part of the community is to be, for life, and from generation to generation, unfit for freedom; and that, because of their unfitness, those who are wiser and better than themselves are to govern them. This error, perhaps, we have already sufficiently exposed. There is no necessity for this perpetual degradation of a part; no propriety, no justice, in systematically securing it. Taking possession of a part of mankind, as unfit for freedom, and placing them under a system which secures their perpetual unfitness, is a very different thing from placing boys in a state of apprenticeship for the very purpose of fitting them for freedom.

"None are born free." A state of dependence and subjection is the first natural state of all human beings; but it is a state of pupillage; of dependence and subjection for the sake of improvement. The very constitution of the child and of the parent compels both to regard it as such; and to make it a state of subjection for other purposes, is as much a violation of nature, as would be the entire "emancipation" of the child on the day of its birth. If the parent's authority be transferred, either by his own act or by the act of the law, to any other person, its nature is not changed by the transfer. The authority of the master, like that of the parent, is an authority to make the child fit for freedom, or it is a violation of the natural right of the child—a usurpation. No parent has the right, or can confer upon others the right, nor can enactments give any one the right, to commit the "crime against the life of the soul of man," as was done in the case of Caspar Hauser. Every human soul has a right to grow to the full stature of fitness for freedom; and therefore has a right to all needful means and opportunities for such growth. What would be thought of him who should claim a right to limit the growth of the body, by placing the child permanently in a box, too small to hold the full-grown man? The sin against the innocent intention of the Author of the laws of nature, who made the body for growth, would be no more real, than the sin of him who engages the soul in a system of circumstances which prevent its development, which contemplate and secure its perpetual unfitness for freedom.

MEMOIR OF MRS. CHARLOTTE SUTTON, late a Missionary to Orissa, East Indies. Originally compiled by Rev. J. G. Pike, now revised and enlarged by her Husband. Boston, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1835. pp. 216.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, Part II. or Uncle Phillips' Conversations with the Children about New York. In Two Volumes. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1835. pp. 400.

These volumes are the No. 23 and 24 of the "Boy's and Girl's Library of Useful and Entertaining knowledge."

THE LYCEUM ARITHMETIC: in three parts, each adapted to different ages and classes: Prepared for Common Schools, High Schools, and Academies; by an Experienced Teacher. Boston, Wm. Pierce. 1835.

PORTER'S ROWLAND HILL, noticed last week, of 376 pages, is cut up into 419 sections, with a title to each. This makes it a very agreeable book for easy reading, much like a book of anecdotes. Besides, you can easily refer to whatever you wish to find, by the index. Mr. Hill was a character, peculiarly fitted for this mode of exhibition.

SCENES AND CHARACTERS, illustrating Christian Truth. No. 11. The Sceptic: By the Author of "The Well Spent Hour." "Words of Truth," &c. &c. 142—No. 11. Home: by the Author of "Redwood," "Hope Leslie," &c. pp. 158. Boston & Cambridge, James Munroe & Co.

An advertisement on the cover of the first of these volumes announces Henry Ware, Jr. as their editor. The series was expected to consist of six or eight numbers, published at intervals of four or five weeks.

A remarkable article in the Christian Examiner, some months since, spoke of the "destructive" pe-

riod of Unitarianism, in which its business was "to oppose error," that is to fight "orthodoxy," as past, and the "organic" period, in which it should develop and establish truth, and become "something positive," as commencing. It announced the existence, in the Unitarian community, of a growing sense of spiritual want, which would not be satisfied with mere negations, and which would call for substantial spiritual nourishment. We may say, therefore, on Unitarian authority, as well as from our own observation, that such a state of things exists. We see the evidence of it, in some of their religious efforts; and still more, in some of the ideas, which are thrown out in their publications; ideas which, though they do not amount to "orthodoxy," yet show a strong tendency towards that in which the substance of all true religion consists, and which cannot be entertained and followed out, without arriving at good results in the end. We do not anticipate from this, a party triumph for "orthodoxy;" but we do anticipate an increase of religious seriousness and activity among Unitarians. We do anticipate, in a part of them—for many, probably, will be thrown out from their number, into the ranks of bar-room Universalism and infidelity—we do anticipate in a part of them, a progress in religious thought, which shall end in their embracing whatever is essential to genuine Christianity. The circumstances of the case, and especially the prejudice against "orthodox" language, which years of controversy have nourished, will probably prevent their religion from at once assuming a form in which we can readily see its identity with our own; and therefore we may not be able, for some time, to extend to them the hand of fellowship. It is possible, too, that their form, when their "organic" process is nearly completed, may be far from some of our faults, and that we may learn useful lessons from them.

We have been led into these remarks by the volumes before us. They are elegantly written, and do beautifully illustrate some parts of "Christian Truth;" though the writers appear ignorant of other important parts. They also contain some passages, which we think erroneous. Yet they evidently belong to the movement, as the French would call it, of which we have spoken. They are evidently written, as we do not say, in the spirit of serious religion, but in a spirit of religious seriousness, and with a deep feeling of the truths which they illustrate; and there are many minds, in which a perusal of them is well adapted to nourish such a spirit. Lectures to young People: By Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany. With an Introductory address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Third American Edition. New York, D. Appleton and Co. 1835. pp. 339, 12mo.

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THE SECOND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The second annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Third Free Church, (Dr. Lansing's) corner of Houston and Thompson streets, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. A. M. Arthur Tappan Esq. the President of the Society, took the chair. The exercises were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bennet of Troy, after which the annual report was given by Edgar Wright, Esq. the Corresponding Secretary. James C. Smith, Esq. then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, for the permanent safety of the Union, it is indispensable that the whole moral power of the Free States should be concentrated and brought into action for the extermination of slavery among us.

The Rev. Dr. Stow, of Boston, now rose and offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this Society records with unfeigned joy and gratitude to Almighty God, the triumph of Christian benevolence in the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British dependencies, and its happy results; and, animated by the prospect of a union between the abolitionists of Great Britain and America in Christian efforts to extinguish slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world, most fervently hopes that the delegates sent from Christian bodies in England to those in this country, will be men of uncompromising integrity, and ever willing to co-operate with the immediate abolitionists of this country.

Mr. Stow said that in offering this resolution, he stood before the society in circumstances which mantled his cheek with a most unpleasant blush. He had been requested to occupy, in presenting it, the place of another gentleman, (understood to be the Rev. Dr. Cox, from England,) of whose presence and co-operation the highest anticipations had been rationally entertained. It seemed the meeting was to be deprived of him. Mr. S. said he could not consent to occupy that gentleman's place; and he proposed that the proper space which was to have been filled by that gentleman's remarks, be left a blank. Let the gentleman himself fill it up with reasons for the omission, that would be satisfactory to himself, to his own country, and to his brethren throughout the world.

The Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, next addressed the meeting. He concluded by a complimentary reference to Clarkson, Sharpe, and Wilberforce. He said we had gotten many good friends from England, and among the rest, the last, though not the least, was the Rev. George Thompson; and he therefore offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the American Anti-Slavery Society most cordially welcome George Thompson from England, as a friend and fellow laborer in the great cause of emancipating the enslaved in this land; and do most affectionately commend him to the confidence and friendship of all the friends of the oppressed, in the confident expectation and fervent prayer that his labors will continue to be followed by the same happy results, which by the blessing of Almighty God, have heretofore attended them.

Mr. Thompson now rose and offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the practice of suffering a sixth portion of the population of this Christian land to perish, destitute of the volume of Revelation, and the ministry of the Gospel, is inconsistent with the profession of zeal for the conversion of the world.

He commenced his address by declaring that the feelings of his heart were too deep for utterance. When he thought where he stood, of the topic on which he was called to speak, upon the mighty interests which were involved—upon his own responsibility to God—upon the destinies of thousands which might hinge upon the results of the present meeting—and when he reflected upon the ignorance, the wickedness, and the mighty prejudices he had to encounter; on the two and a half million of clients whose cause was committed to his feeble influence, with all their rights, eternal and irreversible, he trembled, and felt almost disposed to retire. And when, in addition to all, he remembered that there were at this moment, in this land, in perfect health, in full vigor of mind and body, countrymen of his own, once pledged to the very lips in behalf of this cause, and with an authority which must command a wide and powerful influence, who had yet left it to the care of youth and ignorance, he felt scarce able to proceed, and almost willing to leave another blank in the history of this day's proceedings.

Certainly, those who are unfit for freedom, ought not to be free. Those who are now slaves ought to continue to be under all the restraint and direction which their characters render necessary; and this control ought to continue so long as they need it. But the system of slavery calculates upon their perpetual unfitness. That system "is wrong, and ought to be universally abandoned;" and there should be introduced in its place, a system which admits the right of the soul to attain its full growth,—which expects that all shall become fit for freedom, and makes provision for conferring it.

Will it be said, that slavery does not prevent the growth of the soul,—that the slave may improve, in mind and morals, as easily, as rapidly, and as much, as the freeman? We answer, it is not so in practice. As a general rule, in all ages and countries, such improvement is not witnessed. Again; sound philosophy shows that it cannot be so. The thought, that we are preparing to act our part as freemen, is one of the necessary elements of such improvement. That thought is a part of that state of mind, in which alone the highest improvement is possible. He who knows he is never to exercise the rights of a freeman, cannot at the same time feel the necessary inducements to fit himself for the exercise of those rights. And finally, if they do thus improve, according to the Herald itself, they ought to be slaves no longer. The Herald brings no argument to prove that those who are fit for freedom ought not to be free. Against a system of slavery, if there could be one, which should thus emancipate its subjects, we bring no objection.—The Herald asks:—

What now is the difference between slaves and servants in the North, in England, Ireland, France or Spain, of whose condition not a word is said by Abolitionists? Suppose the voluntary servant refuse to obey his master; does he escape punishment? No. If the master persists, he must obey, or submit to corporal punishment, or be turned out of house and home with his family, without a certificate, and run the risk of obtaining some means of livelihood, or of starving.

We cannot suppose that the Editor of the Herald imagines that the free laborers at the north are exposed to blows from their employers. What! Strike a freeman! He never would try the experiment a second time. And as for turning them "out of house and home," they generally have their own houses, owned or hired, from which he can no more "turn" them, than they can "turn" him from his. And when they part, he needs a "certificate" from them, that he is a man fit to be worked for, as much as they need one from him. They are not so dependent on any employer, as he supposes. He ought to visit New England.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Third Free Church, (Dr. Lansing's) corner of Houston and Thompson streets, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. A. M. Arthur Tappan Esq. the President of the Society, took the chair. The exercises were introduced with prayer by the

land.

117 | fable, it is when they are in favor of la

trious Chief Justice Ellsworth, and a brother
Hon. W. W. Ellsworth, late a distinguished
of Congress.

of the
ember

37 The Annual Meeting of the *Massachusetts
Charitable Society* for the relief of widows and
decreased Baptist Ministers, will be held at the
street Baptist Meetinghouse, on Wednesday, the

—Salute to the
of a Princess—Spirit of Prayer—Bible Rhymes.
P Vol. I. will be published next week, and
volumes will follow every fortnight.

FOR Sale at a very low price, (if called for) a splendid Chandelier, suitable for a Meeting Public Hall. Inquire at this office. 4w

Completely a
SOURCE OF
RAY 32.

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.
THE Summer Session of this Boarding School will commence on Monday the 13th May, to continue twenty-two weeks. Forty pupils are received into the family, and it is the intention of the Principals, that there shall never be wanting this steadily increasing religious instruction, kind attention, and watchful care, so justly deemed important for daughters removed from the parental roof. Monthly reports certifying the proficiency, punctuality and general deportment of the pupils, are sent to Parents or Guardians.

Ans. Andrews is employed in the Department of Music, Martin, a Neoplaton, in teaching Italian and Painting, and Mons. Ebbecke in French. None are received into teaching less than 22 weeks. Application for Circulars, giving infirmities and other rules, can be made, or for a mission, should be made to MR. DODGE, Principal, Pittsburg, March 6, 1855. 12w.

PENBROKE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 23d of April, and continue four weeks. Miss LUCIA W. GAYWOOD, an experienced Teacher, will have the charge of the Female Department. Circulars and Circulars will be sent on application to the Principal. EXPENSES.—Tuition \$4.50; and for instruction in French or Spanish, \$1.00 in addition.—Board from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week, according to rule card. Families of friends of the Principal, where they will be under his immediate care, will be charged as usual.

JOSEPH DOW, Principal.
Pembroke, N. H. March 13, 1855. 11.

[illegible]

EMERSON'S ARITHMETICS.
THE North American Arithmetic, by Frederick Emerson, of Tufts College, Boston, is now completed. The work is in three parts.
 PART I is a small book, designed for the use of children from five to eight years of age.
 PART II is a book for the use of children from eight to twelve years of age, a complete course of Mental and Written Arithmetic, sufficiently extensive for common schools.
 PART III is a book for advanced scholars, comprising a review of the elementary principles of arithmetic, with a development of its higher operations.
 The author has labored for five years' labor in the preparation of this work, and its publication is the result of their reputation is established by the approval of general readers, who do not lend their names to give countenance to a book which they do not believe to be of value. The author is Professor of Latin, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Professor of Mathematics, of the University of Georgia, Athens; and formerly, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston. He is now, Visitor for the Public School Society, New York City; and is also, Lecturer on Mathematics in the Normal School; Professor Emerit, State of Vermont University, Newbury, Vt.

The Masters of the Boston Public Schools, Department of Education, Boston, have received the following letter:

"We have considered it our duty to render ourselves acquainted with the more prominent systems of Arithmetic published for the use of the schools, and the one to which appears to us the greatest advantage, and for the same reason to the School Committee of Boston, for adoption. We have, therefore, the honor to inform you that we have, without any hesitancy, come to the conclusion to adopt the Practical Arithmetic of James F. Smith, Second, and Third, is the work best suited to the needs of all classes of scholars, and most convenient for the teacher. We have, therefore, voted in favor of the adoption of the work in the Public Schools." (Signed by P. Mackintosh, Jr. and seven others.)

These books were published by the City of Boston, in Nov. 13, 1843; it was voted, unanimously, "That Ken- neth C. Emerson's Practical Arithmetic be substituted for the Practical Arithmetic of James F. Smith, Second and Third, published by R. G. Loring, Boston."

Emerson's Arithmetics, and also Keys to the same, are published by R. G. Loring, 151 N. 2d St., Boston.

▲ C. O. Boston. May 1st 1854.

STAY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL THINGS—
SIXTY-TWO CASES, 600 rolls each, just received by
us. Lowest in the most splendid collection. Together
with the new styles of shoes, hats, and more together
those to former articles, and also at the same time
of New American Paper Hangers, the well-known the
best to COUNTRY MERCHANTS. We have articles
particularly adapted to your trade.

March 27 1872
112 Washington St.,
BOSTON.

DR. GOOD.
CHARLES W. WOOD, No. 74 Hudson street, is
publishing making additions to his present knowledge
of the human system, and is now publishing a series
of new articles, which will be of great value to all
from cost. now. April 27 1872

HATS AND SHOES.
HAYDEN keeps constantly on hand, another
one at the lowest cash price, a prime assortment
of hats and shoes, and is now publishing a series
of new articles, which will be of great value to all
from cost. now. April 27 1872

FRESH CARPETS.

J^{OHN} GULLIVER, No. 319 Washington street, has received, a fresh supply of CARPETS AND RUGS of all the different varieties which will be sold on favorable terms.
Bw. April 6

Nunkin and Canton Straw Carpets.

E^{LIAH} STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of SUPERIOR NUNKIN AND CANTON STRAW CARPETS of various qualities, which are being offered at
2500 yards Superfine Nunkin, 6-4
3500 " " do do do do do do do do
5000 " " do do do do do do do do
4500 " " do do do do do do do do
Also, a Case German Table Mats, a new and superior article. March 2

WATCHES.

A LARGE assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
at Bw. April 6

REMOVAL.
DANIEL COLBY would inform his customers that he has removed from Main street to Fort Hill will be located on Broadway, where he will supply them with F. E. L. soap, and also with the best of the French Soap. He would also inform his customers, that he has removed from Main street to Fort Hill will be located on Broadway, where he will supply them with F. E. L. soap, and also with the best of the French Soap. He would also inform his customers, that he has removed from Main street to Fort Hill will be located on Broadway, where he will supply them with F. E. L. soap, and also with the best of the French Soap.

PRINTING INK. The House has passed the bill, 219 yeas, 190 nays, 12 absent. The bill is now in the Senate.

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Prisoners, much reduced in health and strength, were taken to the rear of the fort and placed in a large room, where they were crowded together, and forced to converse. He wore away, a truck coat and pants, and black hat. He took clothing with him. Nothing has been heard from him since his departure. Any person having information concerning him, will confer a favor by sending it to the Postmaster, Randolph, Vt. OLIVER EINGERTON.

Printers in the northern states will confer a favor, giving this no insertion in their papers. May 10

My Early Adventures.
 Foster's Record of Age.
 Peter's Admiration of Age.
 John's Advice Church Members.
 Taylor's Address to Friends.
 Kinsley's Cautions.
 Mary's Wish for Farmers.
 Daily Duty.
 David's Remonstrance.
 Comforts of Piety.
 Chamberlain's Sermon in India.
 Friends and Comforts.
 Buck's Female Notes.
 Biblical Men and Women.
 Member of Mrs. Eliza Letting.
 Family Prayer Meeting.
 Morning of Life.
 Heavenly Gaze.
 John's Best Reward.
 Memoir of Coleridge.
 Brother and Sister.
 "Brother's" Memoir of Harriet Chase.
 Men's Love of the Natural World.
 Magdalen's Love.

My New Indian Children.
Mother's Love.
Wade's, Bismarck's Slave Girl.
Malan's, Congo's Slave Girl.
Malan's French Peasants.
African Vagabond.
My Father's Friend.
Life of Mariner.
Ladies Home Journal.
Inner Young Inquiries.
Incidents in Matthew Hale.
Landing Home.
Frequent of Cooper.
French Soldier.
Edwin of Theft.
Edwin's Narrative of Con-
fession on the Execution.
Village scene.
Aunt's New Place.
Taylor's Scenes of Early Life.
Taylor's Bible of the World.
Taylor's Elizabeth Palmer.
Taylor's Young Man's Model.
Taylor's New Age.
Taylor's Annual Letters.
Taylor's New Age.
Sorrow of a Flower.

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George and Love,
 Grandchildren Gilbert,
 Good Grandmother,
 Greenland Missions,
 Great Apostasy,
 Heavenly Mania,
 Youth Administration,
 Young Colds,
 Youthful Mania,
 Youthful Chastity,
 Young Pilgrims,
 Youthful Feet.



K--No. 22--V

on Annivers

N DISCIPLINE S

Annual Report, prepared
Recorder.

It is arranged under

1. Provision for P
- of Reform in regard
- bt. 3. Condition of
- Prisons. 5. Houses
6. Capital Punish
- Meas. The Legi

Cures.—Of 66 recent cases, six improved, two died. Cures, 82 1-4 per cent among patients cured. In Great Britain

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July 4, 1835, has red
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Penitentiary, New Jersey. Pen
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ADDITION OF PENITENTIARY
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U. S.—**Massachusetts.**—**Profits.** \$7,296,625, this, 4. The services of inmates, are so evidently valuable, as to have refunded \$1000, which was their salary.

England.—The plan of a Philadelphia plan, of solitary confinement at night, has been furnished to the Government.

Medical.—The report is favorable to the earnings, health, and morality of the inmates.

N. Y.—Letters received from the State Prison, concerning discharged convicts, are as follows:—Unreformed, 78; deranged, 63; much improved, 10; and sustaining a good character, 10.

cial, 449. Profits, \$5,494.
acts, 679. The Legislature
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that they have voted to p
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racy.—The new prison is
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vania. *New Penitentiary*,
on the plan of solitary
night, with labor during the
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the possibility of communica
It does not prevent
commitments. Its inmates
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lition is one in 33.—*Greene*

to adapt it to the Philadelphia Penitentiary in the north and east, with a view of their own. The lot of \$20,000 for that purpose over income, \$2,780.38. There is preaching at the prison; but the report make no mention of their

...cholera, and small
entered the prison. In the
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...and not without effect,
...and a deep regard for re
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...taught to read. No se
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...—Population, 1,211,4
...penitentiary, 130. Avera
...18. Deaths last year, 7
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...his visit to this place last
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...Nashville. No printed re

ky.—Convicts, 80. D
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CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.
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victions and executions were